REGISTERED No.1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,555.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

29.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Stannaby, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 13th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Madras	28
,, Carwar	15	,, Coconada	30
,, Narakel	19	,, Visagapatam	31
,, Alleppy	19	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Callingapatam	Aug 1
,, Colombo	22	,, Gopalpore	1
,, Galle	23	,, False Point	2
,, Negapatam	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

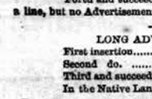
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREI, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSSORAH	31
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Mahomerah	31
,, Muscat	19	,, Fao	31
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bushire	Aug 2
,, Linga	23	,, Bahrein	6
,, Bushire	25	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	27	,, Jask	9
,, Mahomrah	27	,, Guader	11
Arrives BUSSORAH	28	,, Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	30	24	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

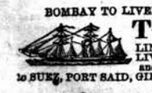
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2167	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2727	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL:— SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th	Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st	Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Haskewood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 26th June 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

THE S. S. INDIA having been DETAINED by the WEATHER, will NOT sail until the 12th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

LOCKE GRAY'S ORGAN RECITALS.

THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.
THURSDAY, 20TH ,,
THURSDAY, 27TH ,,

Well-known Amateur Vocalists have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have THIS DAY DISSEVERED my CONNECTION with the Firm of R. KOLAJEE and Co., carrying on business as HOUSE AGENTS, and that I shall not be from THIS DAY ANSWERABLE for any DEBTS and DEMANDS of the said Firm.

BHUGWANT SUCKORANY.

Bombay, 8th July 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES,

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS:—Bombay.—Ajmaram Sagoon, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. Essai, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; Jehangeer Bazonjee Karanee, Esquire, Bookseller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Pallonjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, Esquire; and Gopal Narayen & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	15	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	8	8
GEISENHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	16	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	9	0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,,	20	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,,	22	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	12	0
LIE FRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	,,	28	0
Do.	,,	Pints	,,	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pints	,,	17	0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,

A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 11 0

PAUILLAC,

SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Pints ..... Rs. 7 8

MARGAUX,

DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Pints ..... Rs. 9 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior ..... per doz. Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine. ,, ,, 33

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED ..... per Doz. Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

&c., &c.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, ALLEN'S PATENT STEAM POWER GOVERNOR for regulating the pressure and economising Steam, suitable specially for Cotton Mills. Apply No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Customs House, to ARDESHIR & Co. Bombay, 6th July, 1876.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a POTTER who thoroughly understands the making and burning of Brown Stoneware. Apply, Western India Chemical Works, Chinchpooly.

WANTED, an intelligent PARTNER with very small Capital. Particulars of the business to be furnished on application to "P. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, GAUTIER FRERES' CHOICE BRANDIES. Piver's EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES, at COWASJEE BROTHERS, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	a	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No.24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their STUDIO will be CLOSED for REPAIRS from MONDAY, the 10th instant, to SATURDAY, the 15th instant, inclusive.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as mimonds ... ... from Rs. 35 upwards

GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds ... from Rs. 20 to 200

MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both ... ... from Rs. 35 to 200

RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair plaited round ... ... from Rs. 12 to 35

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable ... ... each Rs. 9 and 10

NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness ... ... from Rs 14 to 25

THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of two or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they for a but one circlet ... ... each Rs. 16 to 25

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone Sardonyx, &c., ... from R. 18 to 75

LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone ... from Rs. 20 to 40

MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold ... ... from Rs. 30 to 80

PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings ... ... from Rs. 20 to 40

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

Hawk's Regulation Helmets	Rs.	18 0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk		13 0
Do. do. lined with green		12 0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber		16 0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour		12 0

FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7	0
Do. do. do. do.	6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5	8
Drab Shell	9	0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
AND HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PATRONS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. WACHTER & Co, Epernay; Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co., Cognac; and Messrs. LEAL BROS, Madeira.

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wine, Sherries and Ports, Rs 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOSS IN EXCHANGE.

To provide for the extraordinary loss in exchange, instead of increasing our prices, originally based upon a par value as at first intended, we have no alternative but to adopt the only equitable plan open to us, viz:—to add to our Invoice such half percentage of loss we are experiencing. 25 per cent. is now the loss exchange causes. We add 12½ per cent. and bear the other half.

BORDEAUX—RED.

	In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts	and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1863, Vintage, a very rare Wine	Rs.	55	—	
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner	28	30	
,, RAUZAN	Wines.	23	25	
,, PALMER		20	22	
,, LAROSE	After Dinner	17	19	
,, St. JULIEN	Wines.	15	17	
,, CANTENAC		13	15	
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14	
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		8½	10½	
PAUILLAC		7½	—	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Quarter Cask.	Gals.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255		500
,, RAUZAN	200		385
,, PALMER	175		340
,, LAROSE	140		265
St. JULIEN	110		205
CANTENAC	90		165
St. ESTEPHE	70		130
MEDOC	55		100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.

	Qts	Pts.
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	12	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cup	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BRANNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Montonne, fine ..... white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	42	44
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" BRAND	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
	42	44
GISELER'S	36	38
FINE DRY SPARKLING	32	35
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	24	28
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly good	17	19
CARTE ROUGE		

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSSLLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	40	43
,, MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, ... mellow	22	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	26	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the revolution of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following:—

	In Bond.		
M Young Madeira	Rs. 103	Per Qr. Cask.	
Lacryma	120	,,	,,
C M Young Madeira	122	,,	,,
C M Old do.	143	,,	,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174	,,	,,
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105	,,	Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120	,,	,,
O R very Choice and Highly flavoured Reserved Madeira	136	,,	,,
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148	,,	,,
Patherino, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90	,,	,,

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old ..... gold seal	34	
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior.. black seal	31	
MONTILLA	—	
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale ... black seal	24	
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22	
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21	
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19	
PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	18	
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	17	
A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	14	
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14	
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior ..... red seal	34	
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine ..... black seal	28	

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

	All in Bond in India, 4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	401
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	221

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs 4. extra.

PORTS. In Boud.

	Qrs.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (some years in bottle)	31	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24	26
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	22
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	18
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds
Port, red seal	77	146	281
,, black seal	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS. In Bond.

The HEART SHAPED LASEL, which we originally introduced and by which our Cognac became so universally known throughout India, was once exclusively used by us as our own, it long ceased to satisfy us since it became common property. Our QUALITIES are now DESIGNATED BY "STARS" as adopted by the principal Cognac houses. Our arrangements at Charente and Cognac enable us to offer Brandies on conditionally favourable terms to Messrs. Traders and consumers generally.

		Per dozen.
P.C. ★	Blue Capsule	Rs. 16 0
Do.	in Flasks	9 0
Do.	Half flasks	5 10
P.C. ★★	White Capsule	18 0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	10 0
S.O.P. ★★★	Yellow Capsule	22 0
Do.	do. in Pint Flasks	13 0
V.S.O.P. ★★★★	Black Capsule	26 0
Do.	do in Pints flasks	14 0
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		13 0
FIELDS GIN		13 8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. ★★★★	9-8	180	—
,, ,, ★★★	7-3	143	—
,, ,, ★★	6-0	114	—
,, ,, ★	5-8	—	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price charged for the Jar will be made, delivering all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall. Rs.	2 0 Each
Do.	do.	2 ,, ,,	3 0 ,,
Do.	do.	4 ,, ,,	4 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY 1876.

We have still to record great and increasing depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market, to-day's sales only reaching 4,000 bales, spot quotations showing a decline since Thursday of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomra, G. F. Ginned Dharwar, G. F. Hinguughaut and Mid. Orleans, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Fair Bengal. Mid. Orleans now stands at 15/16d., the lowest price touched for upwards of fifteen years, but notwithstanding this, there is not as yet any basis on which to hope for an early improvement. Trade in Manchester becomes worse daily and must continue bad so long as the accounts from this side are unfavourable, and that must be the case until the Eastern Exchanges take an upward turn; while the state of affairs in the Continent becomes less hopeful every day. News of positive disaster to the American crop might over-ride even influences so adverse as these, but at the moment there is everything against such a contingency, yesterday's telegrams from New York quoting ready Mid. Uplands down to 11¼ cents and June-probably August—shipment 11 9/16 cents. per lb., showing that the crop so far is not regarded as in an unfavourable condition.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were very dull, 7lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings being quoted at 6s. 8¾d at 7s. per piece and 40's Mule Twist, common seconds at 10d. per lb. These figures however are quite nominal, contracts of any extent being feasible at considerably less. In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee to-day is reported steady at previous rates; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 5s. per ton lower, Bombay Linseed is unaltered, but Feroxepore Rapeseed has declined 6d. per quarter.

Consols after touching 93¾ have receded again to-day to 93⅞ and French Rentes from 105 have declined to 104¾. The improvement in Enfaced Rupee Paper is confirmed by to-day's quotations, and in the case of Fives-and-a-half, a further advance of 1 per cent. has been established, the price being now 85. Fours and Fours-and-a-half are still at 82. Indian Bank shares were not quoted by Reuter last week, and we have therefore to go back a fortnight for a comparison with to-day's figures. Orientals are unchanged at £41-10, Chartered Mercantile at £22 and Hongkong and Shanghai at £24, but Chartered have declined from £14 to £13-10 per share.

Exchange on India is quoted by Reuter at 1s. 6¼d. per rupee for 60 days' sight Bank Bills, but we hear from private sources that the quotation for 60 days' sight document drafts is 1s. 5½d. per rupee. Bar Silver in Lonon fell 1d. per oz. yesterday, viz. to 47d.—a quotation which is repeated to day—and this coupled with the announcement that the Secretary of State has advertised that the full amount of £700,000 will be offered at the next fortnightly biddings for Council drafts on the 19th instant has caused a further fall of fully 1 per cent. in STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day. Being Saturday, and therefore in a great measure a blank day, there has been no business done to speak of, but there has nevertheless been sufficient to test rates. Telegraphic transfer has been done at 1s. 5 15/16d., so that the long talked of 1s. 6d. per rupee has actually been passed. A week ago there seemed some little chance that a pause might take place short of that level, but now that it has been reached, the position, viewed by the movements which have taken place during the week seems more hopeless than ever, and such an idea as fixing a rate in advance is utterly impracticable. We quote:—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 6d.	per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight	1s. 6d.	"
Credits, 2 months' sight	1s. 6d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	"

On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par, but 60 days' sight still stand at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in strong request at advancing rates for all descriptions. We quote: Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼, all buyers, no sellers.

SHARES—The market is firm, but transactions have been limited and there are no special fluctuations to notice.

COTTON is steady notwithstanding the continued fall at home, and for this time of year a considerable amount of buying has been going on within the past four days in anticipation of a further fall in Exchange. Prices are nominally about the same, but it is difficult to give exact qotations, as no transactions based on classifications are now passing. From up-country complaints as to the want of rain are numerous, but the crop has still ample time in which to improve, should a fair fall take place.

FREIGHTS are very firm, and £2-15 is now asked by the only ready steamer in port. By sail the nominal quotation is £2-3-9.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect and we have not heard of a single operation.

COALS are strong and advancing and seem likely to continue so unless Exchange alters its course. The sale is reported of a cargo of Brymbo Welsh Hartley, July-August shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 21 per ton, being a further advance of 8 annas per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. BERTHA, 1,421 tons, Captain G. Harwood, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stainforth and three children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, one European, and three deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	From
8	Madura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
8	Bertha (s)	Harwood	Marseilles.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The Earque Silvre Bloom, to United Kingdom, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
4	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Singapore, June 10.
	Satara (s)	Flower	Camorta, June 21.
	Busheer (s)	Mason	Rangoon, June 30.
	Royal Alice	Hughes	Liverpool, Feb 26.
	Edward Percy	Smith	Liverpool, Mar 22.
	Gainsborough	Carter	Bombay, June 8.
	Sa'sette	Rollen	Bourbon, June 7.
5	Argyll (s)	Scott	Hong Kong, June 17.
	Saint Monan	Wingate	London, Mar 1.
	Artist	Sergent	Liverpool, Mar 1.
	Lady Egidia	Self	Liverpool, Mar 21.
	Royal George	Scott	Liverpool, Mar 31.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
5	Ooryia (s)		
	Reliance (s)		
	Monmouthshire		
	Cashmere		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
6	Dacca (s)	Bombay.
	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
5	Nourmahal	Colombo.
	Nopaul (s)	Calcutta.
6	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
	Goa (s)	Bombay.
7	Pembrokeshire	Gopaulpore.
	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—3 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 37 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj.

Atalanta s—128 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 70 bales wool, Motichund Mogjee; 31 bales wool, Hurridass Bhimjee; 150 bales wool, Hurjiwan Vussonjee; 30 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 50 bales cotton, Ramkerson Rampartap; 42 bales cotton, Monarjee Goculdass; 76 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocun.

Annot Lyle—40 balescotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—301 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Camperdown—403 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Ashgrove—239 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—300 bags gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—350 baskets onions, Oomer Hajee; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 156½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 62 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 86½ chests opium, Jairajbhoy Pestonbhoy; 41 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 13 chests opium, R Habibbhoy; 17 chests opium, Gamedhass Robbagmull; 16 chests opium, N J Abraham; 6 chests opium Hajee Abdoola Noormanned; 7 chests opium, Hursookdass Chimonram; 1 case fishmaws, N B Mody and Co; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 50½ chests opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—230 boxes bar silver, The C M Bank of I L and China 14 chests opium, Hurdyal Cadarbux; 8 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 8th July 1876.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Regt N I—Col G S Morris, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Col Kemball, retired.

18th Regt N I—Maj F P Forteath, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Lt Col Marsh, retired; Lt H E Penton, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr to be Qr Mr, vice Capt Hennell, deceased; and Capt H D Cuthbert, S C, (now on furlough) to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut Penton.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

3rd Hussars—Lt I Mackivor.

6th Bde R H A—Gunner J House.

4th Bde R A—Hospital Serjt A Campbell.

6th Bde R A—Lts W A Urquhart and A Keene.

Royal Engineers—Lts H D Oliver and W St Clair.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—Private J Tobin and Private C M Stevenson.

2nd Battalion 7th Foot—Sub-Lieut C G Donald.

83rd Foot—Lance Corporal E Long, Private G Cooper and Private J Wilson.

108th Foot—Lt W St Ives-Partridge and Drummer F Berkery.

Indian Medical Dept—Surgns J Parker and J W Clarkson.

Ordnance Dept—Magazine Serjt A Warden and Magazine Serjt J McCarthy.

Corporal Ernest Augustus Harpur, 3rd Hussars, employed in the Bazar Dept, is promoted to Serjt under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862, with effect from 3rd July 1876.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 17th June 1876, directing Capt E S Reynolds, Offg 2nd in Comd, 1st Sind Horse, to perform the duties of his substantive appointment in addition thereto.

19th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 1st July 1876, directing Capt French, Qr Mr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt Walter, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, in succession to Maj Gayer, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lt-Col T E Hughes (9th Bde) from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Dept—Surg P Smith, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Surg H W Joynt, to remain at Bombay, from 22nd June 1876, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 5.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr H A Coombs, Dist Supt of Police, acted as Asst Political Agent of the Naga Hills from the 21st Nov to 23rd Dec 1873.

Mr R H Renny, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Lohardugga, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Depy Comr of Hazaribagh from the 5th to the 8th May last, both days inclusive.

Mr A H Warde-Jones, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 1st inst, under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh Dist, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th July next, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Chandanpore division in the Nuddea Dist, now on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Atia division of the Mymensingh district during the absence, on leave, of Mr C J O'Donnell, or until further orders.

Mr John Reed is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supt of Police and is posted to Rungpore.

Mr A Mackenzie, C.S., Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Purneah, vice T CMitchell, resigned.

Mr John Van Sommeren Pope, M.A., is appointed to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service vice Mr A C Jackson, resigned. Mr Pope is posted to the Patna College.

Mr J Behrend is appointed to be in charge of the duties of a Professor in the Dacca College, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, during the absence, on duty, of Mr W I Webb, or until further orders.

Mr G J Paterson, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E F J Pore, Jr, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, has been granted an extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate, by the Right Hon'ble the Sec y of State for India.

Mr C E S Innes, Ass: Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days, from the 26th to 30th ultimo, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr A F Mackenzie officiated as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Goruckpore from the 8th Feby to the 23rd March 1876, the date on which he was relieved by Mr Mathews.

Mr H Davis, Second grade, Asst Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Asst Conservator, with effect from the 1st April last.

Mr W Jacob, Depy Conservator of Forests, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed to the charge of the Sunderbuns Forest Division.

Mr William Erskine, Ward, M.A., C.S., Offg Judge of the Assam Valley Distts, having been recalled to duty on the 23rd March 1876, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Govt of Bengal in their orders dated the 3rd Feby 1876, published in "Calcutta Gazette" of the 9th Feby 1876, Part I, pp 131, and which he availed himself of on the 10th idem, is cancelled.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shivram Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

134-76—Prescot and Winter—Somonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B—Part heard.

135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Sowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.

165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cantoribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.

182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Haje Mahomed—Crawford and Bovey.

187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.

196-76—Cayley, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.

227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.

92-76—In person—Luximabhai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

233-76—Crawford and Bovey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagjee—N N Khare.

235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Mayle.

238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Final Decree.

586-74—Jefferson and Payne—H H the Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Co Ld—Hearn and Cleveland.

For Examination under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

233-75—In person—Mahomed Cassum and others vs Mahomed Saggon and others—Macfarlane and Pollock.

LONG CAUSES.

584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Manecklal Muccondass vs Soondersi Jetha and another—Crawford and Bovey—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·672
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·0
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	523
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	2·21 "
" " " year	15·19 "

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS who have not already intimated that they intend to be present at the INAUGURATION DINNER in the Pavilion on the 18th inst, at 8 o'clock, are REQUESTED to communicate their NAMES and those of any GUESTS they may wish INVITED not later than the 15th inst. Members are requested to bring their own table servant.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CURSETJEE—July 6th, at Ahmednuggur, Manockbai, the infant daughter of L. M. Cursetjee, Esq., aged 4 months and 25 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—July 3rd, at Deolie, the wife of Major C. H. Clay, of a daughter.

HOOPER—July 4th, at 29, Dalhousie Square, the wife of F. W. Hooper, Esq., of a daughter.

JOSEPH—July 1st, at Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, the wife of Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STEPHEN—June 30th, at Callala Estate, Coorg, Andrew Stephen, Esquire, late of the May Malay Estate, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1876.

Apropos of the want of a suitable Hospital to accommodate the sick Europeans of this city, we are glad to perceive that the subject is attracting some attention at home. In the *Lancet* to hand by last mail, we notice some allusions to the present disgraceful state of European Hospital accommodation in Bombay; and as our worthy contemporary is published and read in a land where the powers that be do *not* consider it their bounden duty to oppose a measure for the simple reason that it has the unqualified and unanimous support of public opinion, its remarks may, we hope, penetrate to high quarters and have some effect there. Our contemporary alludes to the subject in these words:—"That the city of Bombay sadly lacks a General Hospital for Europeans "is a fact which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales "had an opportunity of noting while there; but "as yet the Government holds out no hope of "raising one. An attempt is being made, we "hear, to place it in the new Sailors' Home, a "magnificent building but recently completed; "but the trustees of the latter are said, naturally "enough, not to second the attempt of Government "to get out of their difficulty. Meanwhile, the "unfortunate sick Europeans have to linger on in "a place long since condemned as unfit for healthy "ones to live in." If the "screaming sisterhood" would only turn their attention to such topics as this instead of making speeches of doubtful propriety regarding C. D. Acts, we do not think our present Government, such as it it is, would very long sustain its *rôle* of opposing public opinion even with a self-willed military engineer to back it. A European Hospital scheme, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject, is *still* wanted for Bombay, and all that we regret is the apparent impossibility of rousing the present Government to its duty to humanity if not to poor and unfortunate sick Englishmen.

IN commenting last week on the Deccan College outbreak, we purposely abstained from discussing the abstract question whether circumstances can ever justify students in formally complaining to a higher authority of the incompetence of their teachers; as, like many other points raised by the very remarkable correspondence we were reviewing, it was distinctly a side issue. It may be well, however brief to touch upon that point now; as, owing to every one of Her Majesty's subjects in India being held to have an indisputable right to petition Government on every conceivable grievance capable of redress, it is very possible that undergraduates of Government colleges may have rather indistinct views on this question of discipline.

In para. 7 of his first report on the college outbreak, Mr. Chatfield says:—"Persons *in statu "pupillari* cannot be allowed to draw up petitions "against their teachers without utter ruin to "school-discipline,"—a general proposition of which all must admit the soundness. If, however, these words mean—and they are not very precise—that undergraduates can under no circumstances be justified in drawing up a petition of complaint against a professor, they are in our judgment rather too absolute and indiscriminating. The question seems rather to be one of degree. When a whole school rises in revolt at some magisterial act of high tyranny or injustice, most people will readily admit that no punishment is justly due for that defiance of authority, although the boys have presumed in so doing to call their master's conduct into question. But when there has been no tyranny or injustice, and through some mismanagement a mere spirit of devilry has come over a school, all except the boys themselves will feel that a good flogging all round fairly meets the requirements of the case. No one in reading Nicholas Nickleby, for example, can abstain from wishing a hundred times that the miserable inmates of Dotheboy's Hall were possessed of the strength and spirit to give Squeers such a thrashing as would make him ever afterwards too great a coward to play the tyrant. On the other hand, no one waxes indignant over the expulsions and floggings that close the last act of some wild tragedy at Eton or Harrow; or, to take students of a larger growth, over the fines and rustications that follow on the wanton destruction of college statues at Christ Church, or on the burning of a tradesman's sign-board during a November "town and gown." This class of cases surely furnishes some instructive analogies in the consideration of the more delicate question of a professor's competence to lecture. It is not a thing quite unknown for a lecturer to display, from ignorance of his subject, or from some serious physial defect, or, it may be, from some striking eccentricity, a degree of incompetence that excites the indignation or the ridicule of all spirited and clever young men who have to listen to him. If they do not leave the college in a body, the odds are that they will either play the fool to his face or absent themselves from his lectures; and ultimately, if forced by college authority to resume attendance at his lectures, they will in some form or other get up a "row." Would even a strict disciplinarian be for inflicting any but a nominal punishment on such undergraduates? Would he not rather argue that the real fault lay with the incompetent professor whose services ought never to have been engaged? It strikes us that this is the most common-sense view to take of the matter.

In assuming, however, that a professor may be seriously incompetent as a lecturer, we are of course assuming something exceptional and rare. We would therefore counsel every undergraduate in the Bombay University who may read these words steadily to bear in mind that while at college every student is under a strict reign of tutorial law; that a spirit of respectful obedience to that law is an absolutely indispensable condition to his moral and intellectual progress; and that therefore if he ventures, however respectfully, to complain to Government of any of his professors, he is performing a distinctly revolutionary act, which desperate circumstances alone can justify, and which will end in utter disaster to himself if his complaint be either trivial or untrue.

IF the spectacle of honest men struggling with adversity is a sight pleasant to the gods, our Governors, Councillors, pastors, masters, and other legislative superior beings put in authority over us for some inscrutable reason by a wise and beneficent Providence, must, in the intervals between their pursuits of badminton, hop scotch, and leap frog, derive great delight and gratification in witnessing from their Olympian abodes and sylvan retreats, the prospect now afforded of so many of their poorer fellow countrymen struggling in despair in the clutches of the financial demon "Exchange." It used to be a proverb that "Exchange" is no robbery, but that is exploded; for if the hard-worked European artisan, railway servant, or Government employé in this country were asked to give an opinion on the subject, his answer would most assuredly be that it is a great robbery, one that affects him seriously, and one that is hard to be borne. From the quiet manner in which, apparently, the monetary depreciation is accepted by the various Governments of the land, it would appear that there is "no public opinion in India;" but nevertheless there is really a very strong one on this point, and but for the fact of the victims being comparatively isolated, few in number relatively to the area over which they are distributed, and unable to express their opinions collectively, there would be such a stern demand for legislative interference to avert the ruin which is hanging over trade, merchants, and employers and employed alike, as would make the different members of the governing body drop their battledores and shuttlecocks, take up their pens, and fly to their Councils. When the ship of State (that well-worn but expressive metaphor) is on a "straight run," Secretaries, red tape, and Government resolutions do admirably to keep the machinery oiled and in motion, but the absence of the captain is not noticed, but when financial storms appear in the horizon, when mutiny is imminent, or any visitation endangering the lives or welfare of those under his charge arises, the captain must come to the fore and bring his directing hand and intellect to bear in steering the ship through the danger. And now that we are in the midst of a storm causing loss and anxiety to thousands, it becomes the duty of those men of genius and rare intelligence who have been placed by their country at the helm of Indian affairs to send their fiddlers below, throw their pipes and tambours overboard, put on their war paint, and bear a hand towards relieving the serious difficulty which has arisen.

There is of course a wide field of political complications as regards the monetary transactions of the Government itself to be dealt with; but we prefer just now to look at the matter from the domestic point of view—in relation to the injury the present state of things is inflicting on the European community, who have their home remittances mulcted to the extent of 23 or 25 per cent. As far as Government servants at least are concerned, there would be no difficulty in paying them the portion of their pay required for the maintenance of their family in England, in the form of an order, certified by the head of their department and by the Accountant General, and which order could be sent home and cashed in the London Treasuries at 2s. per rupee, if it were not for the fact that the money would have to come out of the pocket of the tax-payers of India generally. Still, although we acknowledge that some such arrangement would be expensive, we think that in common justice something ought to be done, or that something should be tried. It is not our intention to point out or suggest financial remedies for the evil, but to endeavour, if possible, to arouse the sleeping heads of the State to the miserable position of affairs caused by the present rate of Exchange. As yet there is no sign of any of our members of Government being even interested in the present miserable state of affairs. Day by day, the rupee is falling in value, the English portion of the community is being terribly handicapped in the struggle for existence, and yet it would seem as if our rulers were living unconscious of what is going on around them. Why do our best men not speak out on the subject? Are we to have nothing to console us but the lame and impotent conclusions of the Select Committee that has been sitting in London day after day to serve no other purpose but to tell us what we all knew before and that nothing can be done? Might we suggest that a public meeting should be held in Bombay to discuss the subject? or, at all events, that the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country should lay their heads together to consider the advisability of petitioning the Government of India to obtain the opinions of the best men in India as to what should be done in the present ruinous exchange crisis?

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of the continued depreciation in the value of bar silver, the Government of India refuses to coin any more rupees until further orders.

This step appears to me the only true remedy to prevent our exchange from going down to one shilling per rupee. The amount of rupees already in circulation is certainly large enough for all requirements of the country, especially as bank-notes are daily in greater favour with the native population.

It may, perhaps, be found necessary to coin from time to time 2, 4 and 8 anna pieces, but the amount of, silver required for this purpose the Government should buy in the open market. I cannot see any obligation on the part of the Indian Government to coin all the silver which the German Government and the American mine-owners may directly or indirectly throw upon India, and it stands to reason that the more rupees are coined, the more difficulties are put in the way to change the currency of this country at any future time.

The immediate consequence of such a step would be that all silver shipments to this country will be effectually stopped, and bar silver would, in fact, become a mere article of commerce, fluctuating in price according to supply and demand, and as the former shroff demand would fail, we would see at once a heavy fall, perhaps to 46d. per ounce, but our exchange would not follow.

I see from the home papers that the French and Swiss Governments have stopped coining five franc pieces, and no doubt they have done very well.

If, in addition to the above, the drawings of Council drafts would be stopped for a few months until we are nearer the new export season, I think we would see at once an improvement of something like 10 per cent. in the rate of sterling exchange. C. T. M.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. M. D. Kavan gh in his letter to you has thought proper to quote Scripture in support of the doctrine of Auricular Confession to ministers. Will Mr. Kavanagh kindly explain how such a doctrine can be proved from the passage he takes from Genesis in reference to Cain? In my humble opinion there is nothing in the 8th and 9th verses of the 4th chapter of that book to favour the idea that confession must be made to man for the purpose of getting absolution. The quotation, it seems to me, is simply ridiculous and has probably been made without much consideration. As regards the passages brought forward from the New Testament, I must ask Mr. Kavanagh to let your readers know if there is anything in the Acts or the Epistles of the Apostles to show that they carried out what Mr. Kavanagh would have people believe was commanded by our Lord. Do we read in any part of the Bible that the disciples absolved sinners? Is it not a fact that when asked by awakened sinners what they were to do to be saved Peter and the others simply pointed to Christ by such words as these:—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved?" Now, if the Apostles could have forgiven sins, is it not reasonable to expect that in the very full accounts we have of their proceedings in the "Acts," and in the Epistles, there should be something to show that they had and did exercise such power? But it may be asked what, then, is the meaning of the words quoted by Mr. Kavanagh? I say it is clear enough to any unprejudiced reader of the Bible. We know that the Apostles preached repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Their teaching was that salvation is by Christ alone. Those that received the Gospel were to be saved and those that rejected it were to be damned. In the former case the sins were remitted, and in the latter they were retained. Thus we see at once the meaning of the words in question. More can be said on the subject, but I shall not trespass more on your space, but shall leave those who have any doubts to examine Scripture for themselves. "If we confess our sin, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from *all* unrighteousness." This is sufficient for me. I need not go to man to confess after so plain a declaration from the word of God.

July 7. R.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears "Junius" has enlisted into his *Godless* service his friend "Philo-Junius." We read in the Gospel according to St. Luke, chapter 6, and verse 39, "Can the blind lead the blind: do they not both fall into the ditch?" I fear these words are applicable to poor "Junius" and his friend!

There also appeared in the *Times of India* of yesterday a letter written by a person signing himself with the sonorous word "Vox." Unhappy "Vox" seems also to be groping about in the dark. His letter was however, *Vox et preterea nihil*.

"Vox," it would appear from his own words, had been reading a little penny tract which had been published under the direction of that praiseworthy society called the "Religious Tract Society," and after his perusing this little work he came to the conclusion that the "doctrine of confession was nothing more than a purely heathen custom introduced in the Romish Church, like many others of a similar kind for the convenience and gratification of the clergy." These have been the impressions left upon the mind of "Vox" after his hard studies! And these reflections he would commit to print! "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

I must confess, I am not acquainted with all the works which have been published under the auspices of the Religious Tract Society, but I am acquainted with the Bible which is the word of God and with the writings of the Fathers of the Church who are the true exponents of the Bible.

In the Book of Numbers, chapter 5 and verses 6 and 7, we read, "Say to the children of Israel, when a man or woman shall have committed any of the sins that men are wont to commit and by negligence shall have transgressed the commandment of the Lord and offended, They shall confess their sins and restore the principal itself and the fifth part over and above to him against whom they have sinned."

Shall confess, &c. This confession and satisfaction ordained in the Old Law was a figure of the Sacrament of penance.

In St. Mathew, chapter 3, verse 6, we read, "And they were baptized by him confessing their sins."

In the Acts of the Apostles, chapter 19, verse 18, we read, "And many of those who believed came confessing and declaring their deeds."

In the Epistle of St. James the Apostle, chapter 5, verse 16, we read, "Confess your sins one to another and pray for one another that you may be saved for the continual prayer of a just man availeth much."

Confess your sins one to another—that is, confess to the priests of the Church whom by *verse* 14 of the said chapter, he had ordered to be called for and brought in to the sick. To confess to persons who had no power to forgive sins would be futile. Hence the precept here means that we must confess to men whom God hath appointed and who by their ordination and jurisdiction have received power of remitting sins in his name.

A few words on the power essential to the Church.

The essential jurisdiction of the Church is entirely spiritual, being founded on the great powers conferred by our Lord upon his Apostles.

Thus, He gave them the power to teach and baptise, promising his perpetual presence with them to the end of the world and thereby necessarily implying a continuation of that authority to their successors. St. Mathew *in fin.*

The Apostles likewise received from Him the power of the keys, to remit and retain sins and to receive accusations.—St. Mathew chapter 18 verse 18. St. John chapter 20, verses 22 and 23. St. Paul 1 Tim., chapter 5, verse 19. And He pronounced, at the same time, that the offender who will not hear the Church shall be as a heathen and a publican.—St. Mathew, chapter 18, verse 17; see also *Palmer* on the Church, part 4, c 16, vs. 1 and 2, on ecclesiastical censures.

I therefore advise "Junius" and his friend "Philo-Junius" and "Vox" *et preteres nihil* and company to devote a portion of their time in reading the sacred Scriptures and the writings of the Fathers of the Church and I am confident when by this means they shall have cast aside the shade of darkness which at present intercepts the light they will be convinced that the Catholic Church obeys and fulfils the law of God in reference to confession.—Yours, &c.

MAURICE DENIS KAVANAGH.

Esplanade Hotel, 8th July.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, JULY 4TH.

THE trial of the twenty-six prisoners charged with riot and murder, at the village of Timba, in January last, commenced to-day, before Captain Hunter, Political Assistant. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Bombay, represents the Thakore of Palitana, as prosecutor; and Mr. Branson, barrister instructed by Mr. H. Bicknell, Bombay, appears for all the prisoners. The chief prisoner is a Girassia named Jhalam Singh, and there is also another Girassia, named Purtab Singh, amongst them. The remaining twenty-four are said to be chiefly Jhalam Singh's servants. I gave you a history of the case in my last letter, written a day or two ago. The whole affair is a matter of great interest to the people of the province, and the Court house was crowded throughout the day. The prisoners were brought in all heavily ironed.

At the opening of the Court, his Honour said the case had already been partially heard, and the evidence of a number of witnesses for the prosecution had been taken. The hearing had however been adjourned, both in order to give the prisoners an opportunity of engaging counsel to defend them, and because it would not be continued in the districts during the rains. He proposed now to allow Mr. Branson to cross-examine those witnesses whose evidence had already been taken and then to proceed with the further hearing of the case for the prosecution from the point they had already reached. Twenty-four of the prisoners before the Court were subjects of the Thakore of Palitana, and the other two resided in territory subject to the jurisdiction of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Thakore of Palitana, as a second class chief, had plenary jurisdiction over his own subjects, and by the extradition rules, the subjects of the Gaekwar were tried before officers of the Agency for all crimes committed in Kattywar. In the ordinary course, therefore, the Thakore of Palitana would have tried his own subjects, and the Baroda subjects would have been tried before any officer of the Agency whom the Political Agent might have thought it proper to depute. It was thought better that they should all be tried at the same time, and he (Captain Hunter), with the approval of the Political Agent, Mr. Peile, represented this to the Thakore, who agreed that he (Captain Hunter) should sit for him. The Court was therefore not an Agency Court of the Palitana State, but was presided over by a European officer belonging to the Kattywar Agency, to whom the Political Agency had delegated his powers. This was not the first occasion on which that course had been followed in the Palitana province. He had heard a report that counsel for the defence contemplated questioning his jurisdiction. Perhaps it would save the time of the Palitana Court to counsel, a great deal of trouble, if he distinctly mentioned at the outset that having been deputed to try the case he must carry out his instructions, and was not in a position to listen to any demurrers on the part of the defence on the score of jurisdiction. Any such objection should have been made some time ago, to the authorities to whose orders he was amenable.

Mr. Branson said that before the witnesses were called, he had an application or two to make, not on the score of jurisdiction, because he was perfectly aware that the Thakore had complete power to try his own subjects. He was under the impression at one time that that Court would not have had jurisdiction to try the Baroda subjects, and that a Court had been committed before Mr.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The Montenegrin troops are now before Gatzko.

Servian accounts state that General Von Zach who, as late Chief of the Staff, has been appointed to the command of the Eastern forces, has crossed the frontier at Jawor, near Nova Warosk, at which place there has been fighting of eight hours' duration with, however, indecisive results.

The Russian General Tchernayeff, who is in chief command of the Servian Army, is now advancing towards Sofia.

Turkish official details state that the Servian troops were repulsed at Belina with a loss of 900 killed. The Servian reports admit a loss of 200 killed.

The London *Gazette* of yesterday evening contains the announcement of the appointment of the Honorable A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, as a Queen's Counsel.

REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, EVENING.

The Servians have crossed the frontier at Raschka and driven the Turks back on Novibazaar.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	38,000 bales.	
Do. Amount forwarded.....	6,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	6,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	2,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	43,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton 1,013,000		do.
Do. do. Surats 118,000		do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.. 51,875		do.

During the week there has only been a retail business in Surats at a decline of 1/16 to ⅛.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

The Manchester Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollera.....	4½d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8¼ lbs. do.	7.
40's Mule Twist	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872....	104½
Bar Silver	47

The sum of £91,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8TH JULY, 11-16 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Anadye, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 8TH JULY, 3-46 P.M.

French Steamer Irrawaddy, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 9TH JULY, 11-12 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived

WEATHER REPORTS.—9TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W.; thermometer 78, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 44 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 3, to 6, thermometer 78, barometer 29·88. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. N. E., S. E., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 3 inches 56 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, thermometer 88. Fall of rain 82 cents.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday last, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE Umballa St. Leger Sweep of 1876 is filling up so rapidly, we are informed, as to bid fair even to exceed in prosperity its Derby predecessor.

WE learn from the Calcutta *Daily News* that another remittance of some 226 chests of copper coins, valued at about Rs. 47,000, was made to Bombay on Wednesday last, the 5th instant, by rail, under escort of the Bengal police.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.....2,235	1,400	1,355	1,356-0-4	30,30,712-13-0	
Benares...1,685	1,260	1,245	1,251-8-8	21,08,850-0-0	

ON Wednesday last Dr. DeRenzy, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, made over charge to Dr. Bellew, C. S. I., and left Lahore the same day for Bombay *en route* to Europe. The local paper says that Dr. Bellew left the next day for Murree.

THE Lahore paper states that Ghulam Jilani, Prime Minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, has been dismissed from office. Haji Wallioolah has been appointed Judge, and Tehsildar Azis Bukhs, Magistrate of Kapurthala.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Siam, which leaves to-day with the China Mails, takes out 230 boxes bar silver, valued at Rs. 6,30,000, for Shanghai, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China. The latest quotation of bar silver in London is 47.

THE London papers notice the arrival of Canon Duckworth. Though he has almost entirely recovered from his severe illness, he is ordered by his medical advisers to take several weeks of complete rest before entering again upon the duties of his parish.

A CASE of elopement is reported to have occurred from among the English community at Lahore. But we are not aware that pursuit has been made after the fair inamorata, or that the gay Lothario has been considered worthy of the vengeance of the law.

WHERE do the Mofussil newspapers get their news from? The *Indian Standard* has the boldness to state, without the authority of any one apparently, that the Bishop of Bombay arrived in India with *nineteen* missionaries. Who could have told our adventurous young contemporary such nonsense?

A SKATING rink was opened in Calcutta a few days ago. It is 196 feet long by 76, and there is a gravel walk for lookers on, dressing rooms handsomely fitted, pedestals, flower pots, shrubs, arched trelis work, and altogether the scene presented is described as quite delightful. The cost of the rink is said to have been Rs. 20,000 incurred entirely by Mr. Andrews, of Calcutta.

WE understand from the *Englishman* that the net profits earned by the Bank of Bengal during the past half year amount approximately to Rs. 13,70,000, out of which the Directors have set aside 10 lakhs in payment of a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and carried 2 lakhs to Reserve Fund; 1 lakh to provide for depreciation in the Investments in Government Securities; Rs. 35,000 to Bad Debt Fund; and about Rs. 35,000 to the profit and loss account of next half year.

WE hear from Baroda that the formal appointment which has been offered to Dr. Cody (not Cady, as a misprint would have it the other day) by Mr. Melvill, the Viceroy's Agent in Baroda, is "Durbar Physician and Chief Medical Officer in Baroda State." Dr. Cody will take up the duties of his appointment when his services are applied for in the regular way. It is satisfactory to think that he has made a mark beyond the bounds of the Bombay Medical Department.

A Lu[illegible] bridge [illegible] shook under the pressure of some elephants which passed over it the other day, and frightened the grandees in the silver howdahs so much that they got out and walked. The bridge is of very long standing, and is a native structure. It stands about 75 or 100 feet above the level of the bed of the canal which is dry. It is dreadful, the local paper crys out, to contemplate the consequences of an accident to it, when we remember what a tremendous highway of traffic it is between the city and the railway station.

SOME official correspondence has been published relating to the appearance of locusts in the Nagar taluka, Thar and Parkar district, Hyderabad, Sind. It is reported that they have also appeared in small numbers in the Chachra taluka. Locusts, it is added, can do no harm now, but apprehensions are felt lest they should appear in greater numbers with the rain, a fair quantity having already fallen near Nagar. The Commissioner in Sind has recommended that every effort should be made to destroy the eggs, which will most probably be deposited at this time, and to destroy all the young locusts that can be found.

WE are indebted to a contemporary for the following :—"Simla, July 5th.—Colonel J. A. Angelo, of the Royal Artillery, is appointed to the Delhi Command. Surgeon-Major W. R. Cunningham is appointed to take medical charge of the 15th Native Infantry. Lieutenant Fenwick is appointed Adjutant of the 39th Regiment, *vice* Boydell, deceased. Major G. Undy, Staff Corps, is posted to Fort William on general duty. Colonel Ryall is appointed Commandant of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Ward, retired. Major-General Brind, having completed inspection tour of hill stations in his command, has returned to Divisional Head Quarters at Umballa. Council meets to-morrow."

A LAHORE correspondent writes as under :—"Anup Singh, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales, writes home to his friends that he has discovered Paradise, and by no means wishes to return to the dull routine of duty with his regiment. He has written his name in the Queen's album, and sat for many pictures. Never before has a ressaldar of native cavalry undergone so beatific a change. One quaint result of the course of petting, which the British public is lavishing on these men, is that their colonel is now virtually their attendant. It is enough to turn their heads completely, but Anup Singh seems rather amused by the topsy-turviness of the situation than otherwise."

ONE day last week a soldier was found dead in one of the trains of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway between Jaunpore and Benares. It would seem that the Commanding Officer of the deceased man's regiment somewhat unjudiciously gave him permission to go out for a day's shooting up the line, the day being a fearfully oppressive one, and it is supposed he succumbed to an attack of heat apoplexy. When the train came to a stand at an intermediate station the man was found dead in the compartment. The *Lucknow Times*, in which this story is told, says that the Commanding Officer has been called upon to explain how he came to permit the soldier to go out shooting at a time when, under military regulations, the men are not ordinarily allowed to leave their barracks.

AT Allabahad this season only one inch of rain has yet fallen. The local paper says that the past season has been one of the hottest on record. The heat did not perhaps set in quite so early as it usually does, but by the middle of April it was decidedly uncomfortable. On the 1st of May the temperature in the shade reached 115°, and on the 2nd 116°; from then, until the 15th, the maximum never fell below 110°. The succeeding ten days were comparatively cool, the maximum averaging about 110° and on the 27th and 28th the thermometer never rose above 103°. From the 1st of June the temperature reached the comfortably grilling stage of 110° or 115° every day up to the 21st, but then we had three days' coolness with the temperature about 103°.

WE noticed lately a statement of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that Mr. Damant, Assistant Commissioner of Kachàr, had pulled the ears of a native pleader, who had brought an action for damages against him in consequence. From information we have received, the *Englishman* says, the real circumstances of the case appear to be very different. Mr. Damant was, we understand, engaged in his office in putting up certain fisheries for sale, when a knot of natives, in another part of the room, became so noisy as to cause serious interruption to the proceedings. Mr. Damant thereupon called on them several times to be silent; and, this having no effect, he at last ordered one of the Court chaprasis to turn them out of the office. One of the men, it appears, refused to move, whereupon the chaprási in question took him by the ears, and forcibly expelled him. The man thus expelled, turned out to be a pleader of another district, who had come to bid at the sale.

EVERY one will be surprised to learn that the report of the Poona Riots' Commission has never yet got further than Bombay. The *Pioneer* is our authority for this statement, and that paper adds that the Government of that peculiar province has been asked once or twice by the Government of India whether it has any recollection of the document, but the reply has always been to the effect that consideration of the subject was going forward. There is perhaps this excuse for the Bombay Government; the report is enormously voluminous. Mr. Auckland Colvin wrote a very long report off his own bat, the subject being one, of course, which was especially his own. Mr. Carpenter, whose deeply-deplored death immediately afterwards rendered his memorandum on the Poona question his last important piece of official work, wrote another independent report. If we understand the matter rightly, there is a collective report as well, and a separate independent report by a native member of the Commission. Altogether there are some 3,000 pages of printed matter for the Bombay Government to digest. This would be a serious undertaking in Bengal even; imagine what it must be in the far West!

A FATAL accident occurred a few days ago at the village of Shahpore near Dinapore by which four lives were lost. A girl dropped her *dol* or iron bucket into a *kucha* well, fifty feet deep, with only 18 inches of water in it. She attempted to descend the well to bring up the *dol*, but only descended a few feet before she fell headlong to the bottom. Her father, who happened to be near, held on to the wall of the well and tried to descend, but after going a few feet he also fell headlong to the bottom; a young man of 21 made the same attempt with the same result, and his father who sought to save his son's life also fell headlong to the bottom of the well. The villagers became greatly excited and sought the assistance of a holy man to frighten away the evil spirit whom they thought had taken possession of the well. This man offered up prayers, and soon after tested the value of them by letting himself down the well, but he cried out to be raised again after descending a few feet. The dead bodies of the four unfortunate people were ultimately raised by means of hooks, but the villagers at once proceeded to fill up the well under the firm conviction that it was haunted, ascribing the disaster to bob goblins instead of the foul air which had generated in the well.

UPON the subject of full dress with trains the *Madras Mail* discourses in the words that follow :—"At Lady Lytton's future Drawing Rooms, in Calcutta, ladies] will be expected to wear full dress with trains. Timely notice has been given, so that the ladies may order their dresses from England. This edict is not very [illegible] dress that would have cost, cost Rs. 400 next Christmas. But perhaps the full dresses referred to are not to be of silk, for a London paper mentions that the Paris journals announce that it is considered that silk, velvet, and so forth, cannot be made to fit close enough to the female form divine, and that we are shortly to be gratified by the sight of *cuirasses en peau de chevreau* or in other words, bodies fitting, literally, 'like a kid glove,' as they are to be made of that material; as if kid-gloves were not dear enough already. We entreat Lady Mary Grenville to have pity on Madras ladies, and not to follow the Viceregal lead in this matter.

Full dress does not a beauty make
Nor lengthy trains a Court.

Instead of incurring the expense of more apparel, the course of Exchange should make us incline to envy our catamaran men who wear nothing to speak of—or to pay for!"

THE Calcutta *Statesman* tells the following story and asks the question subjoined :—"Some facts have been brought to our notice in connection with two vessels which recently left Calcutta to which it is incumbent on us to direct attention. The schooner Jafna arrived at this port in the month of February last, the crew having mutinied, declaring the vessel to be unsafe, and insisting on her making for Calcutta instead of for Balasore, whither she was bound. On being brought up for trial, however, these men set up no defence, and were sent to jail. The Jafna was subsequently allowed to leave Calcutta for Ceylon in what is described to us as a 'deplorable state.' She was next heard of from —Penang! She experienced fair weather, and yet she drifted round to Penang, where she put in in a 'leaky state.' The Rohmany left this port on the 25th of March last under the command of Captain Holland, bound to Galle. She has not since been heard of. The ship, built thirty-six years ago, was known to be in a very bad state when she left this; and although no bad weather has been reported in the Bay since she sailed, she is now 100 days out, and, as we have said, has as yet put in an appearance nowhere. These facts speak for themselves. For the present we shall make no comments upon them. We simply wish to put the following questions: Were these two vessels surveyed before leaving Calcutta on their respective voyages? If so, by whom? And what was the tenor of the surveyors' reports in the case of each? Are the seamen who mutinied on account of the unsafe condition of the Jafna still in jail? Is it true that one, if not both of these vessels, was heavily insured?"

OFFICERS WHO HAVE TAKEN GENERAL LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Carpe Diem's" letter of 1st inst., in which he states his opinion "that there cannot be very many men now in the country who have not taken *general leave* in India between 10th November 1868 and 1st July 1871," I think I am correct in saying that not one in ten has done so.

I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers will let me know whether petitions from military men to the House of Lords and Commons are to be presented in duplicate or triplicate. I believe such petitions can be presented direct through a member of the House. Hoping a suitable petition will soon appear in your columns for guidance,—Yours, &c.,

July 5. EXILE.

BOMBAY.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR, HIGH COURT.—Mr. James Flynn Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, has proceeded home on three months' privilege leave. Mr. Balajee Pandurang acts for him.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A reputed thief, named Pittamber Soobab, was on Saturday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for misappropriating in breach of trust two copper vessels, the property of Kheta Dhunjee.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Bishop of Bombay will visit the Indo-British Institution this morning at 11 o'clock. There is no institution in Bombay which is more deservedly entitled than this one to the favourable consideration of the European residents in Bombay. The course of education is simple and effective whilst the religious instruction is, we believe, such as moderate and sound Churchmen approve.

PERSONATING A SMALL CAUSES COURT BAILIFF.—This case was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Hindoo, named Bapoo Hurry, stands charged with pretending to hold office as a public servant, to wit a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and with doing an act under the colour of such office. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the prisoner made a long and rambling statement in his defence, to tally the charge laid against him and that it was maliciously got up in order to injure his reputation. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A FRAUDULENT COTTON TRANSACTION.—A Mahomedan Borah merchant, named Abdoolabhoy Futtebhoy, accompanied by his constituted attorney, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a Hindoo named Dewchund Umrutlall, and an immediate summons against a broker named Ghelchund, whom the complainant charges with cheating and aiding and abetting the said offence in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,500 paid to the accused Dewchund Umrutlall on account of a cotton transaction. The complainant alleges that he paid the amount of Rs. 4,500 on the 28th April last on a guarantee that the accused Dewchund Umrutlall would ship seventy-six bales of the best Veeramgaum cotton through the complainant's firm in Bombay, to the branch firm of complainant's at China and to be sold there according to a sample of cotton that was furnished by the accused parties and approved of by complainant. The seventy-six bales of cotton were duly shipped on board the s.s. Teheran, which left Bombay on the 1st May last and arrived at China on the 26th June, but on the bales of cotton being examined in China they were found to contain nothing but sweepings and rubbish fit only for manure. The broker Ghelchund appeared in the course of the afternoon in answer to the Magistrate's summons, and the information filed by the complainant was read in the presence and hearing of the defendant, and he was identified by the complainant as the man Ghelchund alluded to in his information. The case was then postponed for further hearing to the 17th instant, pending the arrest of the other man. The defendant Ghelchund Runchord was allowed to be liberated on finding substantial bail for his appearance.

POONA MAGISTRATE.—Mr. A. H. Plunkett has been appointed City Magistrate in place of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who has been transferred to Nassick. We hear that the order for Mr. Hamilton's immediate transfer was received from Government on Wednesday last by the District Magistrate.—*Deccan Herald.*

SPECIAL DUTY.—Captain Daniell, our former Superintendent of Police and now the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggar, has been selected by the Government of Bombay for special duty in the Nassick collectorate and districts. A gang of notorious dacoits have been infesting these districts for some time past and a reward has been offered for the capture of the leader of the gang Ooneeia Koolie. We have no doubt that Captain Daniell who is famed for his gallantry and courage will bring the fellows to book very shortly. A chase through the jungles and across country after dacoits will suit his spirit of adventure, and we heartily wish him success and great *abroo.*—*Id.*

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.—We hear that the petition of Savitree, the midwife in the Bandora Infanticide Case, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We cannot say that we feel such compassion for her as for Dinbai, who was driven to the verge of madness by the anathemas of her race against any one found guilty of the crime of licentiousness. We think that the mercy of the highest authority would not be thrown away in the case of Dinbai, and that the lesson already taught by her sentence and impending fate is enough to deter others from following her example. The Zoroastrian community would be glad to see Dinbai released from custody, and would remember it as a kind and generous act of Sir Philip Wodehouse in deference to the unanimous desire of the Passee community. They, though strict in regard to female morality, shrink from the thought of a delicate Parsee woman of good family suffering the extreme penalty of the law. *Id.*

PANCHGUNNY.—We are informed on good authority that the first case of cholera at Panchgunny took place on the 13th June, when Mrs. Mackenzie's hamal took it *on his return from Wace*, and died four days after. Mr. Webb saw h twice the first day, and left word that he was to be sent for if necessary. The man died but there was no attempt at purification or segregation. The house where the hamal died was about one hundred yards from the school bungalow, *and to the westward of it.* On the 23rd June the first case occurred in the school bungalow. Three European boys and one native servant have died of it. Should there not have been something done by the Superintendent when the hamal died? Had the place been purified and every means used to remove infectious and choleraic-evacuations from the place, would those at the school bungalow have died? We hear that the conduct of Mr. and Mrr. Brierley and of Mr. Lawson, of the Public Works Department, has been beyond all praise. The poor parents lost a fine boy of their own, yet they remained at their post, attended to the other children, and did all in their power to allay the panic that prevailed in the place. Mr. Wingate, the Assistant Collector, from Sattara, and Dr. Mackenzie, both paid the place a long visit, and will no doubt report on what they saw and heard; Mr. Lawson, P. W. D., has done all he could to held those who have suffered during the outbreak; but Mr. Pace, the Chaplain of Sattara, Panchgunny and Mahableshwur, whose duty it was to be in such scenes of affliction, had not been at Panchgunny up to the 3rd of July. A great many of the parents and children have left Panchgunny and Mr. and Mrr. Brierley must be deeply tried and need much sympathy at this time. Their own child has been one of the first victims of the disease, and the school, which was so prosperous, has been broken up. Mr. Brierley had got on so nobly till cholera broke out, and had forty scholars, eight of whom were boarders. The school house had been given free at the time school was opened by the late Mr. Mackenzie, (who died of fever at Mahableshwur,) who took the greatest interest in the school. There ought now to be a good building erected by the public in a fine, airy locality for this school. Panchgunny has a fine natural drainage, and ought never to have had cholera prevailing in it. As we said in our article on Monday last, cholera has never been known to break out in either Panchgunny or Mahableshwur. The hamal, the first victim of the scourge, brought it from Waec, and if the simplest means of disinfection had been used, it need never have gone further. We hope Dr. Mackenzie's report will be published that we may know his opinion of this matter.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Saturday, July 8	0 17	0 45	0 6
Previously registered	14 84	17 76	15 19
Total up to date...	15 1	18 21	15 25

THE SWIMMING BATH.

ON Saturday afternoon last, a meeting of the subscribers of the Swimming Bath was held in the Town Council room at the Municipal offices. After a quarter of an hour's detention, the following gentlemen were present :—Messrs. H. Cleveland, Rienzi Walton, A. C. Watt, J. W. Orr, A. F. Turner, F. Jefferson, J. Jefferson, J. Marshall, C. Graves, A. C. Gumpert, M. Breslauer, Charles Macdonald, J. N. Hume, V. F. Bellew, and Dr. Cook.

Mr. H. Cleveland was called to the chair, and, in addressing the meeting, said he was very sorry Mr. Pedder was not present to take the chair, for he knew a great deal more about the swimming bath than he (Mr. Cleveland) did. After reading the notice published in the newspapers, the Chairman explained the objects for which the meeting had been called. The principal object was to alter and add to the rules. It had been found necessary to do so, and also to give power to the Committee to make alterations in the rules from time to time. The resolution the Committee had come to was that a general meeting be called annually in January for the election of a new Committee and for other matters, and that in the interval the Committee should have power to make alterations in the general regulations.

Mr. Orr said it was considered desirable that the Committee should cease to be a Committee in January each year, and that a new Committee should be elected by the subscribers.

It was then proposed by Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. Turner, and carried unanimously :—"That a general meeting of the monthly subscribers to the bath be held annually in January for the election of a Committee, and that in the interval between general meetings, all arrangements connected with the bath, including alterations of the rules, be left to the Committee."

The Chairman said another question was whether it was for the convenience of the subscribers generally that smoking should be allowed at the bath; and the Committee desired that this public meeting should express their opinions.

Mr. Orr said it was complained that the "ends" of cigars were thrown into the water.

Mr. Marshall remarked that he thought it was the sepoy who in the mornings swept the "ends" and dirt into the water.

Mr. Gumpert said he did not see how gentlemen smoking could cause any inconvenience to the frequenters at the bath. He was glad to see people enjoying the weed in the morning: he wished he could do it himself.

The Chairman thought the best plan would be to put a notice there warning people against throwing anything in the water.

Mr. Gumpert—I believe if a thing of this kind is left to the good sense of the frequenters of the bath, it would soon be found that no cigars are thrown into the water.

Dr. Cook—I think a very mixed society frequents the bath.

Mr. Macdonald said he did not smoke, and he was against people being allowed to smoke at the bath.

Mr. Orr said he was not a smoker, but the thought it would be very inconvenient to many to be forbidden smoking altogether at the bath.

It was then proposed by Mr. Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. Watt, "That smoking be not allowed within the bath building."

Mr. Gumpert said before the motion was put to the vote, he begged to suggest that, if the matter had been mentioned in the notice, the smokers would have mustered strong. He thought it was too much to forbid smoking at the bath.

As an amendment, it was proposed by Mr. Jefferson, and seconded by Mr. Walton, "that smoking be allowed within the bath building."

Dr. Cook—Is there any necessity for making a new rule? Let the old rule stand that "no smoking be allowed while in the bath."

Mr. Jefferson thought no new rule was necessary, and it was to test the feeling of the meeting that he put the amendment.

On a division, the amendment was carried by six votes against five.

The Chairman said it had been suggested that this meeting should consider the desirability of increasing the bath accommodation, of having the floor and sides of the bath laid with encaustic tiles; enclosing the ground attached to the bath with a boundary wall, and constructing a skating rink and Lawn Tennis. It was not intended to propose any resolutions, but to elicit the opinions of the meeting.

Mr. Gumpert said these propositions should be taken up one after another. They should first take up the flooring, if the funds would allow. If not, it might be ascertained if the subscribers would come forward to assist. As to the other objects, Mr. Walton would perhaps tell them what the cost would be.

Mr. Walton said he could not tell without making an estimate; but he could say there were no funds.

Mr. Gumpert said he had heard that Rs. 2,000 would answer their purpose. The baths were very popular, and he thought they would increase in popularity as they became better known.

Mr. Jefferson suggested that the system of life members should be introduced.

Mr. Graves suggested yearly subscriptions.

In answer to Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Walton said the monthly expenses were—bath-keeper Rs. 15; and bath peon Rs. 12.

Mr. Marshall suggested passing a resolution that it was desirable to tile the bath; and that a subscription list should be sent round to ascertain what sum could be collected. The first great object was to keep the water sweet and nice.

Mr. Gumpert—The money can be easily got by asking the subscribers to pay in for a year.

It was then proposed by Mr. Marshall, and seconded by Mr. Graves, and carried unanimously, "That it is advisable that the bottom and sides of the bath be paved with encaustic tiles and with the view of obtaining the requisite funds for that object a subscription list be circulated amongst subscribers, and others likely to favour that object."

Mr. Gumpert suggested a subscription list being started there and then, and headed it himself with a round sum.

Dr. Cook proposed that Rs. 50 should carry the right of entry for two years, and Rs. 100 for life.

Mr. Jefferson thought there ought to be family tickets as well as personal tickets.

Mr. Walton—If we get twenty men to become life members, we can put the bath in a splendid condition.

It was proposed by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Watt, and carried unanimously, "That a subscription of Rs. 50 should carry the right of entry to the bath for two years, and Rs. 100 for life."

Mr. Marshall suggested that the resolution be circulated with the subscription list, remarking incidentally that he thought a great many could not go to the bath on *mail* day.

Dr. Cook—And a great many can't go on the *female* day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jefferson suggested that life members and members for two years should be members of the Committee; and Mr. Gumpert added that the Committee should be authorised to fill up the vacancies and to increase their number.

The Chairman thought it would be a mistake to have too many. The Chairman then announced, amidst cheers, that about Rs. 600 had been already subscribed by those present. It was explained that smaller sums than Rs. 50 would be treated as donations.

The following names were entered on the list :—

	Rs.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.....	50
H. Cook, Esq.....	50
C. Graves, Esq.....	5
H. Cleveland, Esq.....	100
R. Walton, Esq.....	100
C. Macdonald, Esq.....	50
J. N. Hume, Esq.....	50
F. Jefferson, Esq.....	10
J. Marshall, Esq.....	50
J. W. Orr, Esq.....	10
A. F. Turner, Esq.....	10
A. C. Watt, Esq.....	100
V. F. Bellew, Esq.....	10
Total Rs....	595

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INTERESTING CONSIDERATIONS ON THE LAW OF LIBEL.

JOSEPH A. SHEPHERD VS. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

WANT of space has precluded our publishing at full length the able and elaborate judgmnnt delivered at the High Court by the Honourable Mr. Justice Green in the above suit. There are portions of the judgment which are, however, of very general public interest; and we give below the portion containing interesting considerations on the law of libel :—

HIS Lordship said.—The first issue raises the question whether the words used in the resolution of the 10th February and in effect reiterated in that of the 17th February amount to a libel—i.e. apart from the question whether there be foundation, in fact, for so using such words; and apart from the question of the occasion and circumstances of publication, whether it is in law a libel to write and publish of another, and in particular of a contractor for the conveyance by steamer of goods and passengers;—"Mr. Shepherd's offer of Rs. 520 in full of all claims should be accepted, but any further transactions with him should be avoided, if possible." I cannot doubt that it is. No doubt when the whole turn of the phrase in question in the present case is considered, taking it in connection with the introductory part of the resolution (which also was published), it may not be a libel of the more serious character. But I am of opinion that such words, even taking them in connection with what precedes them and not giving greater effect to them than the words themselves necessarily import, and whether they be regarded as a statement of fact or as simply an expression of an opinion or advice, are in themselves calculated and likely to injure at least the business character and credit of the person referred to, even though the words may not necessarily or fairly convey any imputation on his uprightness and honesty. They tend in themselves to a greater or less extent to deter other persons who have or might have business relations with the person so referred to, from engaging in such relations or continuing to engage in them, and are in this way injurious to him in a pecuniary point of view; and to write and publish such words of a business man would, in the absence of proof, that they were founded on a basis of truth or were published on an occasion or in circumstances rebutting the presumption of law, that such publication, being in itself likely to do injury, is malicious, ordinarily be a cause for awarding not merely nominal damages. With the 1st issue is of course connected the 7th issue, viz., whether the resolutions bear the meaning ascribed to them in para 11 of the plaint. The question therefore is whether the resolutions bear the meaning "that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer and a person with whom ordinary mercantile affairs, and especially the business of the defendants could not be safely transacted and should therefore be avoided." It is for the plaintiff in a suit for libel to establish that the words in question did in fact, mean what he alleges, and not merely that they were capable of bearing such meaning. When suits for libel are tried by a jury under the direction of a judge the question, whether the alleged libel is capable of bearing the meaning ascribed may arise in this way, that if the alleged libel is, in the judge's opinion, incapable of the meaning ascribed, he ought to tell the jury so and not leave it to them to consider whether such meaning is in fact rightly ascribed or not. So the same question, whether the alleged libel was or was not capable of bearing the meaning ascribed may have to be considered by the Court above for the purpose of an application for a new trial where the jury had found either that the meaning ascribed was, in fact, rightly ascribed or that it was not rightly ascribed. But in any case it is for the plaintiff to establish that the alleged libel does in fact in bear the meaning ascribed by him to it in his declaration or plaint. It was attempted to give in evidence what certain gentlemen in Bombay had understood by the words when they read them, as I suppose, after the words became known in the course of the present proceedings. The evidence was objected to, and I allowed the objection. It is, I think, quite clear that in the case of libel or slander couched in ordinary English words—not words of art or slang—it is not admissible to ask witnesses in what sense they understood them. In England, the jury and here, when there is no jury, the judge, are supposed to be quite as capable of understanding and assigning a right meaning to words of ordinary English as any witnesses can be. In the case of *Barnett v. Allen*, 3 H. and N. 376, which was an action of slander for calling the plaintiff a "black leg," though a difference of opinion prevailed whether the word "black leg" was ordinary English or slang, and if ordinary English what its actual meaning was, the opinion of all the judges may be taken to be that it was for the jury to say what the true meaning of the epithet in fact was, and that if a word of ordinary English use, and not slang, evidence could not be given by witnesses what *they* understood by it. Now, taking the words of the resolutions here in question together, the natural reasonable meaning of them is that, in a particular transaction there referred to with the plaintiff, the defendants considered they had reason to be dissatisfied with or complain of the plaintiff, and though they consented to accept his offer of Rs. 520 in full of all claims, yet they would avoid any further transactions with him, if possible. Several of the Trustees have been examined and cross-examined as to what they meant by the resolutions. They have all disclaimed the suggestion of the meaning that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer though one of them stated that he considered that the plaintiff had not dealt fairly with the defendants—that is, had not met them in the settlement of their differences in a way which he considered the defendants, having regard to their conduct, had a right to expect. I am of opinion that the defendants, by the resolutions in question, did not in fact intend the meaning ascribed to them in para 11 of the plaint; and that a third person, reading the whole of the resolutions with ordinary care, would not reasonably understand by them such meaning but that he would reasonably understand what I have said the resolutions seem to me reasonably in themselves to mean that, in a particular transaction with the plaintiff therein referred to, the defendants considered they had reason to be dissatisfied with the plaintiff (the cause of such dissatisfaction being neither expressed nor implied), and that while accepting his offer of Rs. 520 they considered the cause of dissatisfaction (whatever it was) of sufficient gravity to induce them to resolve to avoid any further transactions with him, if possible. But though I am of opinion that the resolutions do not bear the meaning ascribed to them in para 11 of the plaint, yet I am of opinion that the words, in the sense I suppose their true meaning to be what I have ascribed to them in themselves, amount to a libel; inasmuch as even with that meaning their natural effect is to deter other persons from dealing with the plaintiff. On the 1st issue, therefore, I find that the resolutions were calculated to, and in this way injurious to him in a pecuniary point of view; and to write and publish such words of a business man would, in the absence of proof, that they were founded on a basis of truth or were published on an occasion or in circumstances rebutting the presumption of law, that such publication, being in itself likely to do injury, is malicious, ordinarily be a cause for awarding not merely nominal damages. With the 1st issue is of course connected the 7th issue, viz., whether the resolutions bear the meaning ascribed to them in para 11 of the plaint. The question therefore is whether the resolutions bear the meaning "that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer and a person with whom ordinary mercantile affairs, and especially the business of the defendants could not be safely transacted and should therefore be avoided." It is for the plaintiff in a suit for libel to establish that the words in question did in fact, mean what he alleges, and not merely that they were capable of bearing such meaning. When suits for libel are tried by a jury under the direction of a judge the question, whether the alleged libel is capable of bearing the meaning ascribed may arise in this way, that if the alleged libel is, in the judge's opinion, incapable of the meaning ascribed, he ought to tell the jury so and not leave it to them to consider whether such meaning is in fact rightly ascribed or not. So the same question, whether the alleged libel was or was not capable of bearing the meaning ascribed may have to be considered by the Court above for the purpose of an application for a new trial where the jury had found either that the meaning ascribed was, in fact, rightly ascribed or that it was not rightly ascribed. But in any case it is for the plaintiff to establish that the alleged libel does in fact in bear the meaning ascribed by him to it in his declaration or plaint. It was attempted to give in evidence what certain gentlemen in Bombay had understood by the words when they read them, as I suppose, after the words became known in the course of the present proceedings. The evidence was objected to, and I allowed the objection. It is, I think, quite clear that in the case of libel or slander couched in ordinary English words—not words of art or slang—it is not admissible to ask witnesses in what sense they understood them. In England, the jury and here, when there is no jury, the judge, are supposed to be quite as capable of understanding and assigning a right meaning to words of ordinary English as any witnesses can be. In the case of *Barnett v. Allen*, 3 H. and N. 376, which was an action of slander for calling the plaintiff a "black leg," though a difference of opinion prevailed whether the word "black leg" was ordinary English or slang, and if ordinary English what its actual meaning was, the opinion of all the judges may be taken to be that it was for the jury to say what the true meaning of the epithet in fact was, and that if a word of ordinary English use, and not slang, evidence could not be given by witnesses what *they* understood by it. Now, taking the words of the resolutions here in question together, the natural reasonable meaning of them is that, in a particular transaction there referred to with the plaintiff, the defendants considered they had reason to be dissatisfied with or complain of the plaintiff, and though they consented to accept his offer of Rs. 520 in full of all claims, yet they would avoid any further transactions with him, if possible. Several of the Trustees have been examined and cross-examined as to what they meant by the resolutions. They have all disclaimed the suggestion of the meaning that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer though one of them stated that he considered that the plaintiff had not dealt fairly with the defendants—that is, had not met them in the settlement of their differences in a way which he considered the defendants, having regard to their conduct, had a right to expect. I am of opinion that the defendants, by the resolutions in question, did not in fact intend the meaning ascribed to them in para 11 of the plaint; and that a third person, reading the whole of the resolutions with ordinary care, would not reasonably understand by them such meaning but that he would reasonably understand what I have said the resolutions seem to me reasonably in themselves to mean that, in a particular transaction with the plaintiff therein referred to, the defendants considered they had reason to be dissatisfied with the plaintiff (the cause of such dissatisfaction being neither expressed nor implied), and that while accepting his offer of Rs. 520 they considered the cause of dissatisfaction (whatever it was) of sufficient gravity to induce them to resolve to avoid any further transactions with him, if possible. But though I am of opinion that the resolutions do not bear

A LAND OF ROMANCE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

All that part of the reading public which is familiar with the fascinating and veracious tales from time to time issued from the press by Captain Mayne Reid know that the modern land of poetry and romance is to be found neither in the dreamy East nor on the shores of the Mediterranean. It lies, on the contrary, somewhere—it is difficult without more accurate geographical knowledge than we pretend to possess to say exactly where—west of the Mississippi, and embraces at least the States of California, Mexico, new and old, Texas, and in fact a large part of the ancient seat of Aztec empire, more recently made romantic and interesting by the wonderful imaginations of the historians, so-called, of the Spanish-American conquest and still more recently by the mighty invasion of that poetical, beauty-loving, and romantic race, the Anglo-Saxon. Here it is, indeed, that we find the Llanos Estacados, over which the well-mounted and haughty caballero, with his boots and spurs and sombrero, careers in chase of the dark-eyed senorita, fainting in the arms of her far-better mounted and chivalrous American lover, who will, as we feel, escape pursuit, no matter how many caballeros come after him. What chasms will he not leap! What torrents will he not swim! What roaming bands of painted savages, deadly foes to the Americanos, will he not encounter and elude! What even if they take him, and, stripping him naked, bind him to a convenient stake, at the foot of which are piled faggots, while around him the fatal dance begins, and the savage yells and taunts drown the screams of the poor senorita? The reader's heart need not fail him: the senorita will not fall into the hands of the painted miscreant who now gloats over his victim. The flames will not devour the gallant Americano. For what is that whistle, heard even above the savage cries of the murderous crew? What causes the cheek of the Pi-ute to blanch, the eyes of the senorita to faintly open, and the gallant Americano at the stake to lift his to heaven in gratitude? It is the whistle, the signal known from one end of the Llanos Estacados to the other, of the gallant Arthur Jones, bravest ranchero in all Texas, best dancer at the fandango, and quickest shot at the shindy which so frequently follows the fandango in all the South-west. That is why the Pi-utes mount their steeds in alarm, and that is why a long range shot from the noble Arthur's rifle, while still at a distance of a mile and a quarter, brings down their chief. Those ropes will now soon be unbound by the rescuing party, and the savages who have not deserted will be lifeless corpses, some on the sword and others on trees.

There is no boy of fourteen who has not trod this enchanted ground and has not dreamed of the day when he, too, should make the acquaintance of White Chiefs and dark-eyed senoritas, and rancheros and vaqueros and caballeros, and whisper the vows of love, and plan deeds of mighty daring beneath the soft skies of Spanish America. Nor is there any part of this earthly paradise which looks on the map better fitted for romance than the banks of the great river which divides the United States from Mexico. Its very name is poetical, and we instinctively feel that life on the Rio Grande (as it is called in Texas) or the Rit Bravo del Norte (as it is called by the Mexicans) must be very different from life on the Hudson or the James; and, indeed, those who live there find it so. The subject has recently been investigated by a Committee of the House of Representatives, and the picture they give of their borderland, though not closely resembling the picture drawn by Captain Mayne Reid, still is curious and interesting.

The country lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River in the State of Texas belonged formerly, like all the rest of the State, to Mexico; but while all the rest of the State was united with that of Coahuila, under one Government, this country was a part of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. When Texas became an independent Republic in 1836, she claimed the Rio Grande as her boundary line; but it was not until 1848, when the war between Mexico and the United States had made Texas part of the latter country, that the river was recognized as the boundary; so that, at this strip of land was down to 1848 disputed by the Mexican Government, and since that time at intervals by Mexican cattle-thieves, it may still be called a borderland. It is chiefly prairie, about 100 miles from the coast to its upper line, and of an average width of 150 miles, covered with good grass and looked upon as excellent pasture-land. In 1835 previous to the war for the liberation of Texas, it contained vast herds of cattle, but the war drove these and their owners away, and it was not till after the occupation of the country by the United States that it was made inhabitable again. About 1853 property and residents began to come back, stock ranches were again established, and wealth began to accumulate—a process which would have gone on till the present time had it not been for the appearance of a new force in the field in the person of Juan Nepomuceno Cortina, followed by an organised troop of banditti. This man—who was reported in March, 1860, by Major Heintzelman as having "for the last five months been in arms on the lower Rio Grande, murdering, robbing, and burning"—was no mere hero of romance, but combined the characters of ranchero and cattle thief, while he also claimed a double citizenship, at one time American and at another Mexican. He had been a soldier during the Mexican war, was noted as a lawless, desparate man, had been indicted ten years before for murder, and again for horse-stealing. On the 13th of July Cortina came into Brownsville with some of his friends, when a former servant of his was arrested by the marshal for a breach of the peace, and immediately rescued by Cortina who shot the marshal in the shoulder, took the prisoner on to his saddle behind, and rode off to Matamoras, where he appeared in the light of a Mexican patriot, and was received with much enthusiasm. By the month of September he had used his advantages to such good purpose that he was able to enter Brownsville, a town of two or three thousand inhabitants, with from forty to eighty armed men; he then took forcible possession of the place, broke open the gaol, set the prisoners free, and enrolled them in his band, commitied a few murders, and rode back to Matamoras. Thus began what was known as the "Cortina War." Subsequently Cortina established himself on the American side of the river, collected men and arms, repulsed several attacks made upon him by Americans, and in a short space of time became a great man. He flew the Mexican flag in his camp, and numbers flocked to his standard. He received material aid and sympathy from the Mexicans, and, whenever he went to Matamoras, was received as the champion of his race, who would 'drive back the hated 'Gringos' to the 'Nueces.'" He called himself in general orders "General en chef," and went about with a body-guard. Now, however, the United States intervened, sent Major Heintzelman to the scene of action, and in three weeks drove Cortina back into Mexico.

The Rebellion which now broke out had the curious effect of stopping the raids altogether. The Rio Grande became the only highway in that part of the world into the Southern Confederacy, and an immense trade in cotton sprang up along it; and, while commerce had its usual effect in putting an end to piracy, the loose population of the frontier, which had hitherto been engaged in raiding across the river, found ample employment in the army of Juarez, then engaged in fighting the French, under Maximilian. No sooner, however, had the war ended than the pillaging on the Texas frontier began anew. Cortina, now a brigadier general in the Mexican army, appeared again on the Rio Grande, no longer a robber-chief, but almost representing a sovereign power. This power was despotic, and he was supported by bodies of desperadoes, organised into a sort of rural police, armed with the most improved weapons, and able to concentrate in force at short notice on any given point. Cortina was now able to gratify his old taste for cattle lifting to his heart's content. The picture given of the present state of the country by the witnesses examined by the committee of the House of Representatives is curious. According to Captain McNally, who was sent to the Rio Grande with a company of militia to break up the raiding as far as possible, and who had seen four years' service in the Rebellion, the organization on the Mexican side of the river is so complete that the cattle-thieves can bring together five hundred armed men at any point within twenty-four hours.

If 500 of the best troops we can get were to cross the river, go four miles into the interior, and remain twenty-four hours in one place, I have not the remotest idea that they would ever return. . . . I have met some of those Mexicans out there, and they are men who stand killing splendidly. They have an organization on the other side called the "rural police." The chief man is the owner of a ranch, or the superintendent, as the case may be. . . . He is a civil officer, and has some of the functions of a civil officer. He sends an alarm to one ranch, and it is spread from ranch to ranch in every direction. Men carry the news very rapidly—at least fifteen miles an hour. The men are all mounted, and very well armed. These frontier men are armed with Winchester rifles and carbines, and quite a number of them with Spencer rifles. I do not know where they got them, but I believe they bought them (the Spencer rifles) at Fort Brown, at some Government sale. They gather rapidly, and are very patriotic. . . . They are continually patrolling the bank of the river up and down, and are very watchful and efficient. The citizens generally who are capable of bearing arms, from fifteen to sixty years of age, are organized into what they call the National Guard, a military organization. Their officers live in their own neighbourhoods, but they have a point of assembly when the signal is given, either by smoke, bells, or by courier. . . . They are a mounted force entirely.

As to the character of the population on the Mexican border, and their occupations other than that of cattle stealing, the testimony taken shows that there is scarcely any land under cultivation, and there is no other industry besides cattle lifting, unless we add the less honourable but equally lucrative employment of "selling out" their companions. Captain McNally testifies that he found the easiest way to put down stealing was to bribe some of the cattle thieves to give him information as to intended raids; in fact to keep them in his employ. The regular market rate for service of this kind appears to be sixty dollars a month. Meantime the Mexican authorities connive at these raids, and when redress is demanded always promise it with great readiness, and invent, in reply, stories of American raids into Mexico, which the Americans declare to be pure moonshine, for the simple reason that there is nothing to steal on that side of the river.

Nothing could show better how the annexation fever has died out in the Southern States since the extinction of slavery than the fact that the committee who have been taking testimony as to these raids do not even suggest annexation as a remedy. Thirty years ago it would have been the one idea of such a committee. Now they content themselves with recommending the employment of a little additional force on the border. But in the future the evil will be cured by the growth of business and the development of Texas. This enormous State, which has now a scattered population of a million and a half, could easily support twenty millions of inhabitants, and is almost the only part of the South which is now attracting population. With commerce established on the Rio Grande, cattle thieving will cease to be a profitable or possible business, and future Mayne Reids, forced to look to some other quarter for material for future tales of love and adventure, will lament the eclipse of the twilight of romance upon the waters of the Rio Bravo del Norte.

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Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 bales grey shirtings, 11 lbs. 50 in.
10 " dhoties 5 to 9 yds.
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A Mahogany grand square piano by Harold & Co. Calcutta.
20 Doz ns sautern wine.
On account and at the risk of Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy.
1 gold neck chain.
On account of the underwriters ex s. s. "Bangalore"—
R. L. S 107-1/9—3 cases 450 pieces Grey Drills 10 yards 50 in.
On account of the concerned—
A H } 10 cases each 100 half tins sardines.
M }

SALE OF HOOP IRON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Godown near Geculdass Tezpal School in Hornby Row, in Fort, on account of the concerned—
S L } 1,000 bundles 7-8 inch hoop iron }
Bombay } 1,000 do. 1 " " } weighing 50 tons
6 cwt. and 13 lbs.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Morarjee Khimjee, and on account of and at the risk of the mortgagor, Visvasunker Ghellasunker, the following landed property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1874, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses and outhouses standing th